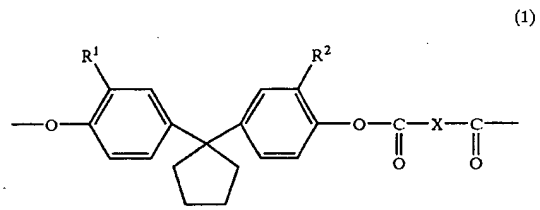
AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

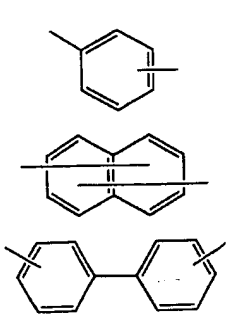
Please amend the specification as set forth below.

Please amend the paragraph at page 4, line 19 – page 5, line 10 as follows:

To achieve the above object, the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention is an electrophotosensitive material comprising a conductive substrate and a photosensitive layer provided on the conductive substrate, wherein the photosensitive layer contains a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1):



in the formula (1), X represents any of divalent groups represented by the formulas (a) to (c):



and R^1 and R^2 are the same or different and represent an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

Please amend the paragraph at page 5, lines 11-17 as follows:

In the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention, since a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a specific repeating unit represented by the above formula is used as the binder resin for formation of the photosensitive layer, the photosensitive layer has

very high wear resistance and causes less wear even when used repeatedly in an image forming apparatus, and thus longer life of the material can be achieved.

Please amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 1-3 as follows:

Moreover, the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a specific repeating unit is excellent in gas resistance and is suited to achieve longer life of the electrophotosensitive material.

Please amend the paragraph at page 7, lines 11-15 as follows:

The electrophotosensitive material of the present invention may contain the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1) is in the amount of 30% by weight or more, and preferably 40% by weight or more, based on the entire binder resin for formation of the photosensitive layer.

Please amend the paragraph at page 7, line 16 – page 8, line 2 as follows:

In the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention, the substituents R^1 and R^2 in the repeating unit represented by the general formula (1) are preferably methyl groups. That is, the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate used in the present invention preferably has a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1').

Please amend the paragraph at page 8, lines 6-14 as follows:

As shown in the general formula (1'), incase the substituents R^1 and R^2 of the repeating unit (1) are alkyl groups having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, the solubility of the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having the repeating unit to the solvent used in the coating solution for formation of a photosensitive layer is improved. The smaller the bulk of the substituents R^1 and R^2 (namely, the smaller the number of carbon atoms of the alkyl group), the more, gas resistance and wear resistance of the photosensitive material can be further improved.

Please amend the paragraph at page 8, line 15 – page 9, line 5 as follows:

The electrophotosensitive material of the present invention preferably comprises:

(I) an electrophotosensitive material comprising a photosensitive layer of a single layer, said layer containing a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general

formula (1) and at least an electric charge generating material and an electric charge transferring material, or

(II) an electrophotosensitive material comprising a photosensitive layer of a laminate composed of two or more layers, a layer containing a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1) among two or more layers being an outermost layer of the photosensitive layer and also being a layer containing no electric charge generating material.

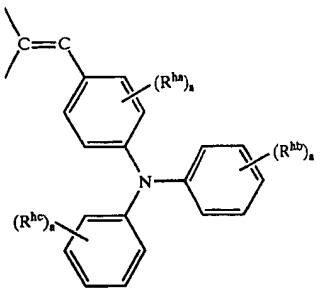
Please amend the paragraph at page 9, lines 12-24 as follows:

Since the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1) used as the binder resin in the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention has a feature capable of improving durability of the photosensitive layer, particularly wear resistance and gas resistance, the above ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate may be used as the binder resin of the layer present on the surface side of the photosensitive material (outer layer) in the multi-layer type photosensitive material. The binder resin in the inner layer of the photosensitive material may be replaced by the other binder resin or a binder resin whose content is increased when blended with the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate, taking account of matching or solubility with the electric charge generating material or the electric charge generating material.

Please amend the paragraph at page 9, line 25 – page 10, line 4 as follows:

In the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention, the photosensitive layer contains the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1) and a hole transferring material and the hole transferring material has a triphenylaminostyryl group represented by the general formula (h1):

(h1)



in the formula (h1), R^{ha} to R^{hc} are the same or different and represent an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or an aryl group having 12 or less carbon atoms and, in case two or more of the substituents R^{ha} to R^{hc} are substituted on the same benzene ring, the substituents R^{ha} to R^{hc} substituted on adjacent carbon atoms may be combined with each other to form a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon ring, and a represents an integer of 0 to 3, in the molecule.

Please amend the paragraph at page 10, line 17 – page 11, line 1 as follows:

Since the hole transferring material is particularly excellent in matching with the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1), it is more preferably to use the both in combination so as to improve the sensitivity of the electrophotosensitive material.

Please amend the paragraph at page 11, lines 7-12 as follows:

As described above, the binder resin used in the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention contains a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1). The content of the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate is 30% by weight or more, and preferably 40% by weight or more, based on the entire binder resin for formation of the photosensitive layer.

Please amend the paragraph at page 11, lines 13-16 as follows:

A viscosity-average molecular weight [Mv] of the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having the repeating unit (1) is preferably from 5,000 to 200,000, and more preferably from 15,000 to 100,000, in terms of bisphenol A type polycarbonate.

Please amend the paragraph at page 12, lines 6-15 as follows:

The ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having the repeating unit is excellent in compatibility between the electric charge generating material and the electric charge transferring material and does not contain a portion, which adversely affect electric charge transferrability of the electric charge transferring material, in the molecule. Therefore, when electrophotosensitive material contains the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate as the binder resin, there can be exerted the effect of achieving longer life by improving wear resistance

and gas resistance of the electrophotosensitive material while reconciling both characteristics.

Please amend the paragraph at page 12, line 16 – page 13, line 5 as follows:

In the electrophotosensitive material of the present invention, as the binder resin, the above ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having the repeating unit may be used in combination with at least one resin selected from the group consisting of polycarbonate, polyester, ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having the other repeating unit of the general formula (1), polystyrene and polymethacrylate ester.

Please amend the paragraph at page 25, lines 8-14 as follows:

These hole transferring materials are characterized in that they have particularly high electric charge transferrability and are less likely to form a charge transfer complex between the hole transferring material and the electron transferring material, and are also excellent in compatibility with a binder resin such as ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate having a repeating unit represented by the general formula (1).

Please amend the paragraph at page 32, line 5 as follows:

Synthesis of ~~polyallyate~~ polyarylate

Please amend the paragraph at page 32, line 24 – page 33, line 6 as follows:

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the reaction solution was washed with water and then slowly added in methanol while stirring after confirming that the aqueous layer is neutralized. The precipitate was collected by filtration and then dried dried to obtain 72 g of a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-1) having a repeating unit represented by he following formula (11-1) and a repeating unit represented by the following formula (11-2) in a molar ratio of 1:1.

Please amend the paragraph at page 33, lines 10-12 as follows:

An inherent viscosity $\eta_{inh.}$ of the resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-1) was measured by a tetrachloroethane solvent. As a result, it was 0.645.

Please amend the paragraph at page 33, lines 14-18 as follows:

In the same manner as in Synthesis Example 1, except that 15.1 g (0.06 mol) of 2,6-naphthalenedicarbonyl dichloride and 28.3 g (0.14 mol) of isophthaloyl chloride were used in place of terephthaloyl chloride and isophthaloyl chloride, a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate was synthesized.

Please amend the paragraph at page 33, line 19 – page 34, line 2 as follows:

The resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate has a repeating unit represented by the following formula (12-1) and a repeating unit represented by the above formula (11-2) in a molar ratio of 3:7.

Please amend the paragraph at page 34, lines 6-8 as follows:

The inherent viscosity $\eta_{inh.}$ (solvent: tetrachloroethane) of the resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-2) was 0.72.

Please amend the paragraph at page 34, lines 13-14 as follows:

The resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate has a repeating unit represented by the following formula (13-1).

Please amend the paragraph at page 34, lines 19-20 as follows:

The inherent viscosity $\eta_{inh.}$ (solvent: tetrachloroethane) of the resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-3) was 0.650.

Please amend the paragraph at page 35, lines 2-5 as follows:

In the same manner as in Synthesis Example 1, except that 45.6 g (0.20 mol) of 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane was used in place of 1,1-bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclopentane, a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate was synthesized.

Please amend the paragraph at page 35, lines 6-8 as follows:

The resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate has a repeating unit represented by the following formula (51) and a repeating unit represented by the following formula (52) in a molar ratio of 1:1.

Please amend the paragraph at page 35, lines 11-12 as follows:

The inherent viscosity $\eta_{inh.}$ (solvent: tetrachloroethane) of the resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-4) was 0.721.

Please amend the paragraph at page 35, lines 15-18 as follows:

In the same manner as in Synthesis Example 1, except that 50.8 g (0.20 mol) of 1,1-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclopentane was used in place of 1,1-bis(3-methyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclopentane, a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate was synthesized.

Please amend the paragraph at page 35, line 19 – page 36, line 1 as follows:

The resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate has a repeating unit represented by the following formula (54) and a repeating unit represented by the following formula (55) in a molar ratio of 1:1.

Please amend the paragraph at page 36, lines 5-6 as follows:

The inherent viscosity $\eta_{inh.}$ (solvent: tetrachloroethane) of the resulting ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-6) was 0.705.

Please amend the paragraph at page 36, line 9 – page 37, line 2 as follows:

3.5 Parts by weight of an X type metal-free phthalocyanine (X-H_2 Pc) as the electric charge generating material, 50 parts by weight of a bisstilbenediamine derivative represented by the following formula (HTM1-1) as the hole transferring material, 30 parts by weight of a diphenoquione derivative represented by the following formula (ETM14-1) as the electron transferring material, 0.1 parts by weight of a leveling agent [dimethylsilicone oil, manufactured by SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO., LTD. under the trade name of "KF-96-50CS"] and 100 parts by weight of the binder resin (~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-1)) obtained in synthesis Example 1 were added in 600 parts by weight of a solvent (tetrahydrofuran) and then dissolved and dispersed using an ultrasonic disperser to obtain a coating solution for formation of a single-layer type photosensitive layer.

Please amend the paragraph at page 38, lines 2-9 as follows:

In the same manner as in Example 1, except that the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-2) obtained in Synthesis Example 2 was used as the binder resin in place of the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-1) obtained in Synthesis Example 1 in Example 2 and that the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-3) obtained in Synthesis Example 3 was used in place of the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-1) obtained in Synthesis Example 1 in Example 3, single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were produced.

Please amend the paragraph at page 38, lines 17-21 as follows:

In the same manner as in Example 1, except that a polycarbonate (resin-5) having a repeating unit represented by the following formula (53) was used as the binder resin in place of the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-1) obtained in Synthesis Example 1, a single-layer type electrophotosensitive material was produced.

Please amend the paragraph at page 46, lines 1-6 as follows:

In Comparative Example 3 to 6, single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were produced in the same manner as in Example 1, except that a compound represented by the following formula (HTM5-2) or (HTM5-3) was used as the hole transferring material and the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-4) or the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-5) was used as the binder resin.

Please amend the paragraph at page 51, lines 7-12 as follows:

1 Part by weight of Y type titanyl phthalocyanine (CGM2 (Y)) and 1 part by weight of a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate represented by the following formula (resin-7) were added in 48 parts by weight of a solvent (diacetone alcohol) and then dissolved and dispersed using an ultrasonic disperser to obtain a coating solution for formation of an electric charge generating layer.

Please amend the paragraph at page 52, lines 19-25 as follows:

In the same manner as in Example 27, except that a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-2) was used as the binder resin in place of the binder resin (resin-1) in Example 28, a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-3) was used in Example 29, a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-4) was used in Comparative Example 7, and a ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-5) was used in Comparative Example 8, multi-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were produced.

Please amend the paragraph at page 55, lines 8-13 as follows:

In Comparative Examples 10 to 13, multi-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were produced in the same manner as in Example 27, except that compounds represented by the formulas (HTM5-2) or (HTM5-3) were used as the hole transferring material and ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-4) or a polycarbonate (resin-5) was used as the binder resin.

Please amend the paragraph at page 57, line 17- page 58, line 5 as follows:

In the same manner as in Example 1 in case of Comparative Example 9, Example 17 in case of Comparative Example 10, or Example 21 in case of Comparative Example 11, except that the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-6) obtained in Comparative Synthesis Example 2 was used as the binder resin in place of the ~~polyallylate~~ polyarylate (resin-1), single-layer type electrophotosensitive materials were produced.